Public Notification Rule

The Public Notification Rule helps to ensure that consumers will always know if there is a problem with their drinking water. These notices immediately alert consumers if there is a serious problem with their drinking water (e.g., a boil water emergency).

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
PUBLIC NOTICE RULE LINKED TO VIOLATION	09/01/2014	09/30/2014	We failed to adequately notify you, our drinking water consumers, about a violation of the drinking water regulations.

Lead and Copper Rule

The Lead and Copper Rule protects public health by minimizing lead and copper levels in drinking water, primarily by reducing water corrosivity. Lead and copper enter drinking water mainly from corrosion of lead and copper containing plumbing materials.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
LEAD CONSUMER NOTICE (LCR)	12/30/2014	open	We collected lead and copper samples in 2013 and while all samples were properly collected and within required parameters we failed to provide the Lead Consumer Notification to the sample sites and the Lead Consumer Certification to the TCEQ in a timely fashion which caused an infraction of the rules.

Lead and Copper	Date Sampled	MCLG	Action Level (AL)	90th Percentile	# Sites Over AL	Units	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Copper	2014	1.3	1.3	0.15	0	ppm	N	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives; Corrosion of household plumbing systems.
Lead	2014	0	15	2.4	0	ppb	N	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems.

Violation Type	Violation Begin	Violation End	Violation Explanation
MCL (TCR), MONTHLY	09/01/2014	09/30/2014	Total coliform bacteria were found in our drinking water during the period indicated in enough samples to violate a standard.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal	Total Coliform Maximum Contaminant Level	Highest No. of Positive	Fecal Coliform or E. Coli Maximum Contaminant Level	Total No. of Positive E. Coli or Fecal Coliform Samples	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
0	1 positive monthly sample.	2	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	0	Y	Naturally present in the environment.

The TCEQ completed an assessment of your source water and results indicate that some of your sources are susceptible to certain contaminants. The sampling requirements for your water system are based on this susceptibility and previous sample data. Any detections of these contaminants may be found in this Consumer Confident Report. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, contact Andrew Moore @214-585-7142

All drinking water may contain contaminants.

When drinking water meets federal standards there may not be any health based benefits to purchasing bottled water or point of use devices. Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline: (1-800-426-4791).

Secondary Constituents

Many constituents (such as calcium, sodium, or iron) which are often found in drinking water, can cause taste, color, and odor problems. The taste and odor constituents are called secondary constituents and are regulated by the State of Texas, not the EPA. These constituents are not causes for health concern. Therefore, secondary are not required to be reported in this document but they may greatly affect the appearance and taste of your water.

Where do we get our drinking water?

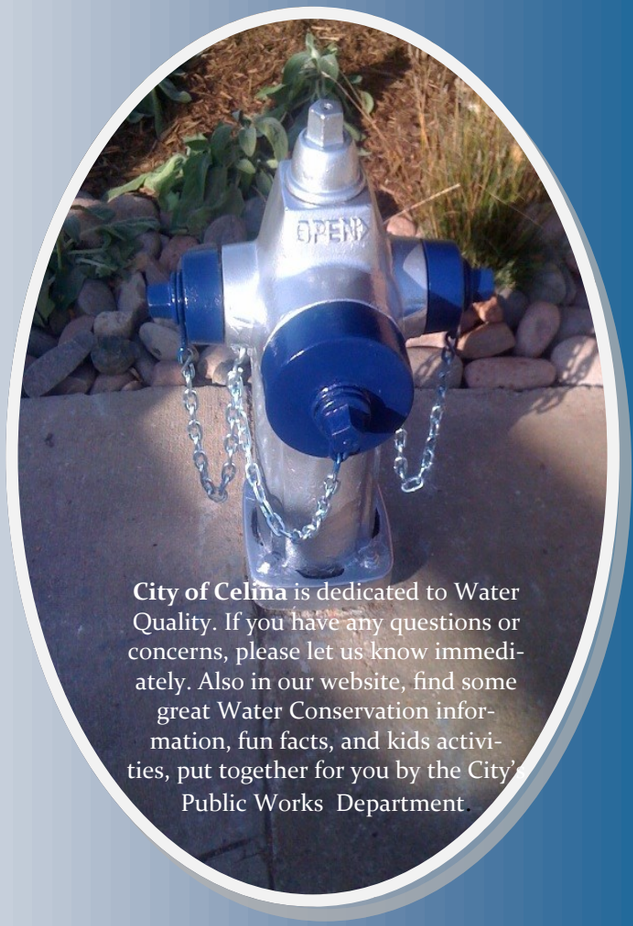
Our drinking water is obtained from SURFACE AND GROUND water sources. It comes from Lake Chapman (UTRWD) Upper Trinity Regional Water District (Wholesale Surface Water Provider); Trinity, Woodbine, and Paluxy Aquifers. A Source Water Susceptibility Assessment for your drinking water source(s) is currently being updated by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality. This information describes the susceptibility and types of constituents that may come into contact with your drinking water source based on human activities and natural conditions. The information contained in the assessment will allow us to focus our source water protection strategies. Some of this source water information will be available later this year on Texas Drinking Water Watch at http://dww.tceq.state.tx.us/DWW/. For more information on source water assessments and protection efforts at our system, please contact us.

Water Dept.

If you have any questions regarding these violations please contact the Water Supervisor; Andrew Moore @ 214-585-7142 or amoore@celina-tx.gov

Celina, Texas

Consumer Confidence 2014 Report



City of Celina is dedicated to Water Quality. If you have any questions or concerns, please let us know immediately. Also in our website, find some great Water Conservation information, fun facts, and kids activities, put together for you by the City's Public Works Department.

Public Participation Opportunities

Date: 2nd Tuesday of each Month
Time: 5 pm
Location: 302 W. Walnut
Phone No: 972-382-2682

To learn about future public meetings (concerning your drinking water), or to request to schedule one, please call us or visit

WWW.CELINA-TX.GOV

Regulated Contaminants

Disinfection Byproducts

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Violation	Units	Likely Source of Contamina-
2014	Total Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)* (ppb)	25	11.4 - 41.5	No goal for total	60	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water
2014	Total Trihalomethanes (TThm)* (ppb)	34	16- - 46.1	No goal for total	80	N	ppb	By-product of drinking water

Inorganic Contaminants

Collection Date	Contaminant	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Viola-tion	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2010	Arsenic (ppb)	0.462	0.456 - 0.462	0	10	N	ppb	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and elec-
2010	Barium (ppm)	0.026	0.0115 - 0.026	2	2	N	ppm	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits.
2010	Chromium (ppb)	0.00108	.00108 - 1.69	100	100	N	ppb	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; erosion of natural deposits.
2014	Fluoride (ppm)	0.898	0.192 - 0.898	4	4	N	ppm	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
2014	Nitrate (ppm) [Measured as Nitrogen]	0.338	0.0215 - 0.338	10	10	N	ppm	Runoff from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks, sewage; erosion of natural deposits.

Collection Date	Synthetic organic contaminants including pesticides and herbicides	Highest Level Detected	Range of Levels Detected	MCLG	MCL	Viola-tion	Units	Likely Source of Contamination
2014	Atrazine	0.34	.0.27-0.34	3	3	N	ppb	Runoff from herbicide used on row crops.

Disinfectant	Year	Average Level	Minimum Level	Maximum Level	MRDL	MRDLG	Unit of Measure	Violation (Y/N)	Likely Source of Contamination
Chloramine	2014	2.55	0.94	3.86	0.5	4.0	ppm	N	Water additive used to control microbes.

Turbidity (Measure of the clarity of water) has no health effects. However, turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea and associated headaches.

Nitrate Advisory—Nitrate in drinking water at levels above 10 ppm is a health risk for infants of less than six months of age . High nitrate levels in drinking water can cause blue syndrome. Nitrate levels may rise quickly for short periods of time because of rainfall or agricultural activity. If you are caring for infant you should ask advice from your health care provider.

WATER IQ SM
Know your water.

Our Drinking Water is Regulated

This report is a summary of the quality of the water we provide out customers. The analysis was made by using the data from the most recent U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) required tests and is presented in this report. We hope this information helps you become more knowledgeable about what's in your drinking water.

WATER SOURCES: The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals, and in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water before treatment include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

En Español

Este informe incluye información importante sobre el agua potable. Si tiene preguntas o comentarios sobre éste informe en español, favor de llamar (214) 585-7142 , para hablar con una persona bilingue en espanol.

DEFINITIONS

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG)
The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contamination.

Avg: Regulatory Compliance with some MCLs are based on running annual average of monthly samples.

Action Level (AL) The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppm: Milligrams per liter or parts per million– or one ounce 7,350 gallons of water.

ppb: Milligrams per liter or parts per billion– or one ounce 7,350,000 gallons of water.

n/a: not applicable.

ABBREVIATIONS

NTU -Nephelometric Turbidity Units

ppb -parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt– parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter

ppq– parts per quadrillion, or pictograms per liter

MFL -million fibers per liter (a measure of asbestos)

pCi/L -picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)

ppm - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

2014 WATER QUALITY REPORT

WATER FROM UPPER TRINITY REGIONAL WATER DISTRICT
CONSTITUENTS DETECTED FOR 2014

	UTRWD Source Water	**Name:** Lewisville/Chapman Lakes	**Type:** Surface Water	**Location:** Denton/Delta and Hopkins Counties

Date	Substance	Maximum Amount in UTRWD Water	Range in UTRWD Water	Federal Standards		Possible Source
				MCL	MCLG	
Regulated at the Treatment Plant						
7/22/2014	Barium (ppm)	0.051	0.046-0.051	2	2	Discharge of drilling wastes; discharge from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
4/7/2014	Bromate (ppb)	8.9	<1.0-8.9	10	0	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
7/22/2014	Copper (ppm)	0.0076	0.0016-0.0076	1.3	1.3	Erosion of natural deposits, runoff from orchards; runoff from glass and electronics production waste
12/2/2014	Chloramines (ppm)	4.0	2.0-4.0	4.0*	4.0^	Water additive used to control microbes
7/22/2014	Cyanide (ppb)	11.2	<5.0-11.2	200	200	Discharge from steel/metal factories; Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories
7/22/2014	Fluoride (ppm)	0.335	0.186-0.335	4.0	4.0	Water additive, erosion of natural deposits, discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
7/22/2014	Nitrate (ppm)	0.88	0.31-0.88	10	10	Fertilizer runoff, septic tanks, wastewater plant effluent, animal waste runoff.
5/12/2014	TOC (ppm)	6.21	3.62-6.21	TT	N/A	Naturally present in the environment
8/17/2014	Turbidity (NTU)	0.16	0.03-0.16	TT	N/A	Soil runoff.
***= MRDL ^=MRDLG**						
Regulated in the Distribution System						
5/12/2014	Total THM's (ppb)	73.0	21.0-73.0	80	N/A	Disinfection by-product.
5/12/2014	Total HAA's (ppb)	39.0	2.5-39.0	60	N/A	Disinfection by-product.
Radioactive Contaminants						
6/20/2011	Gross Beta Emitters (pCi/L)	4.4	N/A	50	0	Decay of natural and man-made deposits.
6/20/2011	Combined Radium (pCi/L)	1	N/A	5	0	Erosion of natural deposits
Synthetic Organic Chemicals Including Pesticides and Herbicides						
7/22/2014	Atrazine (ppb)	0.43	0.14-0.43	3	3	Herbicide runoff.
7/29/2014	Simazine (ppb)	0.13	<0.05-0.13	4	4	Herbicide runoff.

You may be more vulnerable than the general population to certain microbial contaminants, such as *Cryptosporidium,* in drinking water. Infants, some elderly, or immunocompromised persons such as those undergoing chemotherapy for cancer; those who have undergone organ transplants; those who are undergoing treatment with steroids; and people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders can be particularly at risk from infections. You should seek advice about drinking water from your physician or health care provider. Additional guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791. Upper Trinity continues to analyze our source water for the presence of *Cryptosporidium*. ***Cryptosporidium*** **has never been detected in any of the samples tested for Upper Trinity water.**

Definitions:

MCL- Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contamination that is allowed in drinking water.
MCLG-Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contamination in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health.
MRDL-Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminations.
MRDLG- Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLG's do not reflect the benefits of disinfectants use to control microbes.
NTU: Nephelometric Turbidity Units. A measure of turbidity in water.
pCi/L: Picocuries per liter. Radioactivity in water equal to 10^{-12} curies. Quantity of radioactive material producing 2.22 nuclear transformations per minute.
ppb: Parts per billion. One part per billion is roughly equal to one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into an Olympic-size swimming pool.
ppm: Parts per million. One part per million approximates one packet of artificial sweetener sprinkled into 250 gallons of iced tea.
TT- Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.
Turbidity: A measure of the clarity of water. While turbidity has no known health effects, it can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches.
TOC-Total Organic Carbon: Has no known health affects. However, TOC provides a medium for the formation of disinfection by-products. These include trihalomethanes (THMs) and haloacetic acids (HAAs). Drinking water containing these by-products in excess of the MCL may lead to adverse health effects, liver or kidney problems, or nervous system effects, and may lead to an increased risk of getting cancer.

THIS REPORT CONTAINS THE MOST RECENT DATA AVAILABLE IN ACCORDANCE WITH REGULATIONS.

Este reporte incluye informacion importante sobre el aqua para tomar. Para asistencia en espanol, favor de llamar al telephono (972-219-1228)

For opportunities to participate in decisions that may affect water quality, Board Meetings are held on the first Thursday of the month, starting at 1pm. Additional resources can be found at www.utrwd.com or by calling 972-219-1228